

## PORTUGAL.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH FROM PORTUGAL AND THE  
ADJACENT ISLANDS IS PROHIBITED.

October 25, 1915.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise indicated, the prohibition applies not only to the exportation of the articles specified to foreign countries, but also to the re-exportation, transit, and transshipment of such articles when the consignments on arrival in Portugal or the adjacent islands are described in the manifests and bills of lading as “to order”, or when there is inscribed on these documents (at the port of departure) no clear indication of the name of the consignee and of the place of destination of the goods. [5-6-15.]

- Alcohol (not including spirituous beverages).
- Alum.
- Aluminium, alloys of aluminium, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
- Ammonia sulphate.
- Antimony, antimony alloys, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
- Bauxite.
- Beans (*grão e feijão*.)
- Beetroot and beetroot seed.\*
- Brass wares. (See Copper.)
- Cakes and cattle foods made from oilseeds.
- Carbons for electric light.
- †Cattle (*gado bovino*), and comestible products derived therefrom.
- NOTE.—A certain fixed number of cattle (70) is allowed to go to Gibraltar per week.
- Cereals†.
- Chrome.
- Codfish (*bacalau*)‡.
- Copper and brass wares, partly or wholly manufactured.
- Cotton, raw, cotton waste; linters (*fios de linho ou algodão para tratamento de feridas*); cotton yarns of all kinds.
- Eggs.§
- Fats suitable for making margarine.
- Ferrochrome; ferromanganese; ferromolybdenum; ferronickel; ferrotungsten; ferrovanadium.
- †Fuel.
- †Foodstuffs (except wine). (See also Rice, Sugar, Codfish, Cereals, Pulse.)
- NOTE.—As an exception to this prohibition, cheese, fresh fish, dried fish, pressed fish, or fish prepared in any other way (including fish preserved in comestible oil and fish powder), and poultry are allowed to be exported. Such exportations, however, unless destined for the Portuguese oversea Provinces, are only permitted subject to the payment of the respective export duties and of special surtaxes.
- Hides and skins, green or dry, weighing less than 25 kilgos.; also wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof. (See also Leather).
- Jute, raw, jute yarns, jute tissues; also wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
- Leather (tanned hides and skins).
- Linen and cotton threads for treating wounds (linters) (see under Cotton).
- Linseed and linseed oil.
- Lubricating oils and substances (including mineral oils, resinous substances, animal oils, ordinarily used as lubricants and their mixtures, except oils and fats from fishes and whales).

\* Prohibition imposed by a law of the 9th September 1915, for a period of two years.

† The re-exportation of these articles does not seem to have been specifically prohibited.

‡ The exportation of these articles does not seem to have been definitely prohibited, although their re-exportation, transit, and transshipment have.

§ The Portuguese Government will (it is believed) readily grant exceptions from the prohibition of the export of eggs in the case of exports to the United Kingdom. His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon will support applications for such permits, if particulars in each case are furnished to him by the exporters. [12-10-15.]

Manganese.

Margarine; oils and fats suitable for making margarine (including linseed oil).

Meat (see under headings for Cattle and Pigs).

Medicaments.\*

Molybdenum.

Motor accessories (see under Tyres).

Nickel, nickel alloys, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.

Oilcakes (see under Cakes).

Oils and fats suitable for making margarine (including linseed oil); lubricating oils (see under Lubricating oils).

Paraffin.

†Pigs (adult pigs of any weight, and young pigs weighing more than 70 kilograms gross) and comestible products derived therefrom.

NOTE.—Young Pigs weighing 70 kilograms or less are allowed to be exported subject to payment of a surtax of 10 escudos per head, payable in addition to the ordinary export duty.

Pulse.\*

Resinous substances (see Lubricating oils and substances).

Rice.\*

Sugar.\*

Sulphate of ammonia.

Tanning materials.

Tin and tin ore†; tin wares.

Tungsten.

Tyres (pneumatic); covers for wheels, and other accessories of motor vehicles.

Vanadium.

Wolfram ore.

Wool (raw), washed, or waste.

NOTE.—An export supertax of 15 escudos per 100 kilograms is levied on unwashed wool exported from Portugal.

## EGYPT

### LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED OR RESTRICTED IN VIRTUE OF PROCLAMATIONS OR MINISTERIAL DECISIONS.

October 26, 1915.

Aeroplanes, balloons, and dirigibles; and component parts thereof.

Alimentary products in general; with the exception of the following articles.

Alcohol.

Almonds.

Bananas.

Beer.

Bran—up to 2,000 metric tons.

Butter, fresh (for use exclusively in the Island of Cyprus in small quantities provided by the Nile Cold Storage).

Caramels.

Cereals (unlimited export is allowed of maize, millet, beans, lentils, wheat (1915 crop).

[With regard to the free export of wheat, information has been received through the Foreign Office from the Egyptian Government to the effect that export is practically confined to the United Kingdom and Marseilles. The export of which may also be allowed to Spain and Portugal and to neutrals outside

\* The exportation of these articles does not seem to have been definitely prohibited, although the re-exportation, transit, and transshipment have.

† The re-exportation of these articles does not seem to have been specifically prohibited.

‡ Licenses may be granted by the Portuguese Government for the export of tin ore to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain, Netherlands (Overseas Trust), and extra-European destinations.

[23-6-15.]  
§ The prohibition does not apply to the export and re-export of such articles from Portugal and the adjacent islands to Portuguese overseas provinces or from such overseas provinces to Portugal and the adjacent islands.

Europe if the shipment presents no suspicious circumstances, but not to Scandinavia or the Balkans.]

Chickpeas.

Citrons and fruits from Alkekange.

Coffee (for use exclusively in the Island of Cyprus—up to 18 metric tons per month.)

Cotton-seed (unlimited export allowed).

Cotton-seed oil.

Dates.

Earthnuts (arachides).

Fish:

Cuttle-fish.

Salted-fish.

Soles (unlimited export allowed).

Indian flour (*i.e.*, flour made from Indian wheat).

Molasses, cane sugar [*i.e.*, molasses used for distilling purposes, but not liquid sugar known as "dark honey" (*miel noir*) ].

Oil-cakes.

Quails, living.

Rice:

Foreign rice, (unlimited export allowed).

Native rice, husked.

NOTE.—Native rice, unhusked, is prohibited to be exported.

Seeds of Bersime "Tagawi."

Sesame of all kinds.

Sugar—up to 10,000 metric tons until the end of August last (by the Société des Sucres et de la Raffinerie d'Egypte).

[No later information has been received.]

Sugar straw (*sucré paille*).

Tea (unlimited export allowed).

Vegetables:

Fresh vegetables.

Onions.

[NOTE.—Instructions were given by the Foreign Office on the 15th June, 1915, that onions should be allowed to go freely to Italian as well as to French ports, provided they are not consigned in transit to Switzerland. No onions with a Swiss destination are to be allowed to be exported pending the formation of the proposed Société de Surveillance Economique. No onions are to be allowed to be exported to other Mediterranean countries without reference to the Foreign Office. Export of onions for Scandinavia should be consigned, *viz.*, the United Kingdom in order that the ultimate destination may in every case be investigated. Exports of onions for the Netherlands may be allowed, provided they are normal in amount, and are consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.]

Tomatoes.

Animals—saddle, pack and dought animals capable of being use in war.

Arms and ammunition and all component parts thereof.

Balloons, dirigibles, and aeroplanes, and component parts thereof.

Camping requisites, military equipment and uniforms.

Carts—see under Vehicles.

Chemical products (medicine)—see under drugs.

Coal and briquettes.

NOTE.—As regards coal, permission may be given to a ship a quantity strictly necessary to enable the ship to reach the nearest neutral port.

Coal sacks.

Copper and copper alloy.

NOTE.—The export of copper and copper alloy is permitted to the Allied Countries.

Cotton raw.

NOTE.—The export of raw cotton from Egypt is prohibited to all ports in Europe and in the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of Great Britain and Ireland,

France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal.

Drugs of all kinds, medicinal chemical products, and serums.

NOTE.—It is understood that the following are allowed to be exported by permission of the Ministry of Finance:—

Opium.

Datura stramonium.

Henbane.  
Colocynth.  
Hemlock.  
Caustic soda.  
Natural salt.  
Common soap.  
Natural phosphates.  
Gum arabic.  
Senna.

Equipment (military), uniforms, and camping requisites.

Explosives (gunpowder and all other explosives).

Military equipment, uniforms and camping requisites.

Motor-cars—see under Vehicles.

Petroleum and petrol (benzine).

NOTE.—Partial exportation is permitted on the advice of the Petroleum Commission.

Sacks, empty.\*

[The export of sacks is prohibited, unless a special license has been obtained, except in the following cases:—

(1) Cement and lime sacks may be exported to Allied Countries.

(2) Sacks of certain dimensions which are not required in Egypt may also be exported to Allied Countries.]

Sacks for coal.

Uniforms, military, equipment, and camping requisites.

Vehicles —

Engines and lorries, internal combustion, capable of carrying a load of 1,250 kilogs, or more, and component parts thereof.

Four-wheeled vehicles capable of carrying 1 metric ton or more.

Two-wheeled vehicles capable of carrying a load of 750 kilogs, or more.

Wood, building.

Wood and wooden manufactures of all kinds.

NOTE.—The Egyptian Government was instructed by the Foreign Office on the 14th July, 1915, to prohibit the export of all forms of wool and woollen manufactures, except to British destinations. Small quantities may be exported (under license) to Allied Countries.

#### NOTES.

(i) The above export prohibition list represents the restrictions placed upon the export trade of Egypt by Proclamations or Ministerial decisions only. No mention is made of the administrative measures (such as the requiring of British Consular Certificates of destination) which have been taken by the Customs Authorities to prevent goods reaching the enemy through neutral countries. These measures are in force for all goods exported to neutral countries adjacent to enemy countries. No restrictions are now placed on exports to Italy.

(ii) Instructions were given by the Foreign Office on the 15th June last that the restrictions on the export of onions, as noted on the first page, may be applied equally to all other contraband articles, or articles of potential military value, such as "cotton," provided that these are on the British list of prohibited or restricted exports.

#### JAPAN.

##### LIST OF ARTICLES PROHIBITED TO BE EXPORTED FROM JAPAN.

October 7, 1915.

The exportation of the following goods from Japan is only permitted with special authority from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce or (in the case of medicinal articles) from the Minister of the Interior. Persons desiring to obtain permission to export

\* Firms importing gypsum, plaster, cement, and lime are authorised to re-export sacks which have been used for the importation of such articles.